PURLISHED BY CHAS. W. FENTON

THE NATIONAL WHIG

MR JOHN WRIGHT having relinquished all connexion M with the Windfreep House, it will for the future be under the sole management of the subscriber, and the house is now opcied as a Hotel for the travelling public, as well as a home for more permanent hourders.

The situation of the House, directly in front of Housen Common, its apacious and ally rooms, and all its internal accommodations, remier it interquished by any public house in the city, in its attack the direct travelers, and for those

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1947.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1947.
TO Dr. A. J. Schwartz, Jr.
Day Sir: 1 hereby ncknowledge a debt of gratined due you, in saying that I autribute my present state of good health entirely to the use of your invaluable preparation of Sursuperilla. Having been afflicted with an Inflammatory Rheumatic Affection of the knoe-joint, which swelled to such a degree as to contine me to bed for many weeks, depriving me of the entire nse of my limb, and having been attended by the most eminent physicians, without lie least prospect of recovering. I made use of your Extract of Sarsapatilla to the amount of 5 bottles, after which I began to use my limb, and upon its further use had the satisfaction to find the disease radicated and my general health very much improved. Two years have now dapsed and my health will continue good. You arent fiberty to make use of this as you may think proper.

Very traily your obedient servant.

WM. W. STEWART.

PHYSICIANS CERTIFICATES.
AMBIROTOS, Jonuary 3, 1946.
I am informed of the ingredients of which Schwartze's Compound Extract of Sarsapardi composed, and believe it to be the best prepare of the kind with which I am acquainted, and adally adaptive. to produce a salutary alterative effect PERIGRINE WARFIELD, M. D.

nd healthful.

PRINCIPALS:
Jacob C. Touker, A. M.

Greek, Mathematics, History and Analysis

MRS. OALOLINE W. TOOKER,

Mental and Moras Philosophy, Competition

ADOLPH A WENG Music or the Plans and for Prants, Spanish, & Holian, The course of studies in divided the four follows:

JAMES K. POLK, President of the United St America, do hereby declare and make known, it cales will be held at the undermentioned land of State of MICHIGAN, at the periods herebaster d

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

SENCY FOR OBTAINING PATENTS FOR NEW INVESTIGATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

War Department. March 96, 1849.

Rules in relation to claims provided for by an act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1848, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horse and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States."

A.L. CLAIMS under the provision be presented at the office of the Th-cessary Department, and each must be such evidence as is hereinafter designan-asses of the class under which it falls.

BATTLE OF GOOJERAT

Official despatch from the Right Hon. the commander-in-chief of India, to the right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

Camp Googerat, Web. 26, 1849.

My Lond:—Fy my leter of the 21st instant, written on the field of battle, immediately after he action, your lordship will have been mede action to the field of battle, immediately after he action, your lordship will have been mede action to the the glorious result of my operations on that day against the Sikh army, calculated, from all credible reports, at 60,000 men of all arms, and 59 pieces of artillery, under the command of Sirdar Chutter Singh and Rajah Shere Singh, with a hody of 1,500 Afighan horse, led by Akram Khan, son of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan—a result, my lord, glorious indeed for the ever victorious army of India! The ranks of the enemy broken, their position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, and baggage captured, their flying masses driven before the victorious pursuers from midday to dusk, receiving most severe punishment in their flight; and, my lord, with gratitude to a merciful Providence, I have the satisfaction of adding, that, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy, this triumphant success, this brilliant victory, has been achieved with comparatively little loss on our side.

The number of guns taken in action, and captured in the line of pursuit, I now find to be 53.

The official report made by the Adjutant General of the army, on the 20th inst., will have informed your lordship that I had directed Brigadier-General the Hon. H. Dundas to join me by forced marches, and that I had closed up to so short a distance of the

rected Brigadier-General the Hon. H. Dundas to join me by forced marches, and that I had closed up to so short a distance of the Sikh army that they could not possibly attempt the passage of the Chenaub in order to put into execution their avowed determination of moving upon Lahore, making a retrogade movement by the Kooree Pass, (the only practicable one, for guns,) or indeed quit their position, without my being able to attack them, and defeat their movement.

On the 18th inst. Brigadier Markham had proceeded from Ramnugger up the left bank of the river to Kanokee, to which I had directed forty-seven boats to be sent up. On the morning of the 20th this officer cross-

On the morning of the 20th this officer cross-ed the Chenaub by my instructions, and joined me at eleven o'clock, a. m. At the same time Lieutenant Colonel Byrne was directed to move down the left bank from the position he held in front of Wuzzerabad, with two corps of infantry and four guas.

the position he held in front of Wuzeerabad, with two corps of infantry and four guns, leaving two regiments of irregular cavalry to watch the fords, and to prevent any marauding parties or bodies of the routed enemy from effecting a passage.

On the same day a reconnoissance was made of the enemy's position, as it was ascertained that their camp nearly encircled the town of Goojerat, their regular troops being placed immediately fronting us, between the town and a deep watercourse, the dry bed of the river Dwara. This nulla, which is very tortuous, passing round nearly dry bed of the river Dwara. This nulla, which is very tortuous, passing round nearly two sides of the town or Goojerat, diverging to a considerable distance on the north and west faces, and then taking a southerly direction, running through the centre of the ground I occupied at Shadewal. Thus the enemy's position on the right was greatly strengthened, the nulla giving cover to his infantry in front of his guns, whilst another deep, though narrow, wet nulla, running from the east of the town, and falling into the Chenaub, in the direction of Wuzeerabad, covered his left.

The ground between these nullas, for a space of nearly three miles, being well calculated for the operation of all arms, and presenting no obstacle to the movement of my heavy guns, I determined to make my principal attack in that direction, and disposed my force accordingly.

On the extreme left I placed the Bombay column, commanded by the Hon. H. Dundas, supported by Brigadier White's brigade of cavalry and the Scinde horse, under Sir Joseph Thackwell, to protect the left, and to prevent large bodies of Sikh and Afighan cavalry I placed Capt's Duncan and Huish's troops of horse artillery, whilst the infantry was covered by the Bombay troop of horse artillery under Major Bood.

On the right of the Bombay column, and with its right resting on the nulla, I placed

artillery under Major Bood.

On the right of the Bombay column, and with its right resting on the nulla, I placed Brigadier General Campbell's division of infantry, covered by No. 5 and No. 10 light field batteries, under Major Ludlow and Lieutenant Robertson, having Brigadier Hogan's brigade of infantry in reserve.

Upon the right of the nulla I placed the infantry division of Major General Sir W.

gade of infantry under Brigadier Markham, in support, in second line, and the whole covered by three troops of horse artillery, Major Fordyce's, Captains Mackenzie's and Anderson's, and No. 17 light field battery, under Captain Dawes, with Lieutenant Col. Lane's and Captain Kinleside's troops of horse artillery in a second line in reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Brind.

the Nulla, and thus enable my left wing to cross it with little loss; and, in co-operation with the right, to double upon the centre of the wing of the enemy's force opposed to them. At hait-past seven o'clock the army advanced in the order described with the pre-cision of a parade movement. The enemy opened their fire at a very long distance,

which exposed to my artillery both the posi-tion and range of their guns. I halted the infantry just out of fire, and advanced the whole of my artillery, covered by skirmishers. The cannonade now opened upon the en-emy was the most magnificent I ever wit-nessed, and as terrible in its effects.

messed, and as terrible in its effects.

The Sikh guns were served with their accustomed rapidity, and the enemy well and resolutely maintained his position, but the terrific force of our fire obliged them, after an obstinate resistance, to fall back. I then deployed the infantry, and directed a general advance, covering the movement by my artillery as before.

The village of Burra Kalra, the left one of those of that name in which the enemy had concealed a large body of Infantry, and which was apparently the key of their position, lay immediately in the line of Major General Sir Walter Gilbert's advance, and was carried in the most brilliant style by a spirited attack of the third brigade, under Brigadier Penny, consisting of the 2nd Europeans, 31st and 70th regiments of native infantry, which drove the enemy from their cover with great slaughter.

A very spirited and successful movement

cover with great staughter.

A very spirited and successful movement was also made about the same time against a heavy body of the enemy's troops in and about second or Chotah Kaira by part of brigadier Hervey's brigade, most gallantly led

a heavy body of the enemy's troops in and about second or Chotah Kalra by part of brigadier Hervey's brigade, most gallantly led by Lieut. Colonel Franks of her Majesty's 10th foot.

The heavy artillery continued to advance with extraordinary celetity, taking up successive forward positions, driving the enemy from those they had retired to, whist the rapid advance and beautiful fire of the horse artillery and light field batteries, which 'I strengthened by bringing to the front the two reserved troops of horse artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind, Brigadier Brooke having the general superintendence of the whole of the horse artillery, broke the ranks of the enemy at all points. The whole infantry line now rapidly advanced, and drove the enemy before it. The nulla was cleared, several villages stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the enemy routed in every direction! the right wing and Brigadier General Campbell's division passing in pursuit to the eastward, the Bombay column to the westward of the town.

The retreat of the Sikh army, thus holly

of the town.

The retreat of the Sikh army, thus hotly pressed, soon became a perfect flight, all arms, dispersing over the country, rapidly pursued by our troops for a distance of twelve miles, their track strewed with their wounded, their arms and military equipments, which they three away to conceal that they were soldiers

Throughout the operations thus detailed, the cavalry brigades on the flanks were threatened and occasionally attacked by vast

in every instance put to flight by the steady movements and spirited manœuvres of our cavalry, most zealously and judiciously supported by the troops of horse artillery attached to them, from whom the enemy received the severest punishment.

On the left a most successful and gallant charge was made upon the Afighan cavalry, and a large body of Goorchurras by the Scinde horse and a party of the 9th lancers, when some standards were captured.

The determined front shown by the 14th light dragoons, and the other cavalry regi-

The determined front shown by the 14th light dragoons, and the other cavalry regiments on the right, both regular and irregular, completely overawed the enemy, and contributed much to the success of the day. The conduct of all, in following up the fugitive enemy, was beyond all praise.

A competent force, under the command of Major General Sir Walter Gilbert, resumded the pursuit towards the Jhelum on the following morning, with a view of cutting off the enemy from the only practicable guaroad to the Jhelum. Another division of Infantry, under Brigadier-General Campbell, advanced on the road to Bimber, scouring the country in that direction to prevent their carrying off the guns by that route, and a body of cavalry under Lieutenant Col. Bradford successfully pushed on several miles into the hills, and twenty-four from Goojerat, accompanied by that most energetic point of the field for the purpose of supporting these operations, covering the rods at the Chenaub, and destroying the vast magazines of ammunition left scattered in all directions. I ambagony to

Upon the right of the nulls I placed the infantry division of Major General Sir W. Gilbert, the heavy guns, 18 in number, under Majors Day and Horsford, with Captain Shakspear, and brevet Major Sir Richmond Shakspear, commanding batteries, being disposed in two divisions upon the flanks of his left brigade.

This line was prolonged by Major General Whish's division of infantry, with one brigade of infantry under Brigadier Markham, in support, in second line, and the whole covered by three troops of horse artillery, Major Fordyce's, Captains Mackenzie's and Anderson's, and No. 17 light field battery, under Captain Dawes, with Lieutenant Col. Lane's and Captain Kinleside's troops of

Anderson's, and No. 17 light field battery, under Captain Dawes, with Lieutenant Col. Lane's and Captain Kinleside's troops of horse artillery in a second line in reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Brind.

My right flank was protected by Brigadiers Hearsey's and Lockwood's brigades of cavalry, with Captain Warner's troop of horse artillery.

The 5th and 6th light cavalry, with the Bombay light-field battery, and the 45th and 66th regiments, under the command of Lieut. Col Mercer, most effectually protected my rear and baggage.

With my right wing I proposed penetrating the centre of the enemy's line, so as to turn the position of their force in rear of the Nulla, and thus enable my left wing to cross it with little loss; and, in co-operation with the right, to double upon the centre of the wing of the enemy's force opposed to them.

At haft-past seven o'clock the army advanced in the order described with the pre-